

part would be acceptable to him. The conference, as usual, was frank and open, but the German Ambassador found the Secretary of State adamant to anything save a definite declaration by Germany that its submarines would be used only in accordance with the rules of civilized warfare.

The President and the Secretary of State believe that the only way in which Germany can clearly establish her sincerity is to come forward with a frank statement of her position in the case of the submarine. If the Arabic, according to the report of the submarine commander, was legally destroyed, the United States government would be glad to examine the grounds upon which the statement is made. If, on the other hand, the statement of the vessel was without justification, Germany's only course is to disavow it and make the necessary apologies and reparations.

Ambassador Page's reports to the State Department in which the sworn testimony of the American survivors of the catastrophe are summarized, indicate that Germany will have great difficulty in establishing the fact that the submarine commander was legally justified. Most of the officials connected with the negotiations believe Germany will not take the chance of attempting to justify the sinking of the Arabic, but will admit it was not justifiable under the "American idea" of international law.

Germany's Way Out.
The general belief is that Germany will be forced to admit what has already been foreseen in the past. The German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, who is the commander of the German submarine, has been instructed to advise the American government unequivocally of the exact nature of the instructions issued, in which they affect the rights of Americans traveling on the high seas.

An open declaration that instructions had been issued to submarine commanders to comply with the American demand for the safe passage of American lives and property would be accepted by this government as an assurance of the sincerity of Germany's desire to maintain peaceful and friendly relations with the United States. It would mark the first step toward a complete understanding and would dispose of the major issue.

There is a decided feeling here that Germany will do these things rather than face the prospect of a break. It is pointed out that, for the first time since the controversy with Germany was opened by the sinking of the Arabic, Germany is taking the initiative and is making the advances. Up to the present the United States has been the appellant, while Germany has turned a deaf ear to the American protests of friendship.

Von Bernstorff Hopeful.
Count von Bernstorff will leave Washington tomorrow. His departure is expected to be a favorable omen, which he confidently expects will lead to negotiations that will bring a speedy and wholly satisfactory conclusion to the entire controversy. It is expected that the German Ambassador will be authorized to reopen informal discussions with Secretary Lansing, to the end that a note may be transmitted to the United States that is entirely satisfactory to the United States.

So far as the State Department is concerned, formal presentation of the Arabic case to Germany still awaits the German Ambassador. The German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, is expected to report on the destruction of the ship. Dispatches from Berlin to-night said the report might be made any day or might be delayed until the end of the month. A statement is received, however, no progress on the portuaries can be expected.

Submarine Which Sank Arabic May Be Lost

London, Aug. 28.—(The Daily News)—In an editorial today hazards the suggestion that the submarine that sank the Arabic has itself since been sunk and that therefore Germany's disavowal of the action of the underwater boat commander becomes comparatively easy. The editorial continues: "If it is true that Germany is prepared to abandon or suspend her pretensions to the right of the submarine to attack without warning, a considerable diplomatic victory. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, sanctioned the action of the Arabic or desired to accelerate the relations with America. The sinking of the Arabic may be assumed with some degree of certainty to have been the malignant trick of his opponents, the Britzites, designed to embarrass the Chancellor as much as to drive America to action." The paper says that the "submission of official Germany to the United States" demands is a fact of historic importance, involving at least recognition of the force of public opinion, and in so far justifies President Wilson's patient diplomacy. The editorial adds:

"If this really has been accomplished the President has struck a shrewd blow for peace in other continents than America. If the United States can impose conditions and limitations on Germany's freedom of action, the German official report of August 18 was 'invented.' This report referred to an attack by German torpedo boats near Homsfjeld Lightship, off the Jutland coast, on August 17, when a small British cruiser and a British destroyer were stated to have been sunk."

"The Standard" in an editorial expresses the opinion that there are several reasons for supposing that the Count von Bernstorff is not bluffing, but that it is not probable Germany will abandon her "submarine savagery" altogether.

"There would be fierce complaints over the relinquishment of so potent a weapon at American dictation," says "The Standard." "For their own satisfaction the Germans will adopt a pose of making important but not vital concessions out of pure friendship for the United States, and it is not likely at President Wilson on his part will stand for the strict letter of his demand. The primary reason for the concession is doubtless the conviction that the Wilson's patience is nearly exhausted and that his next step would mean business."

Paris, Aug. 28.—(The "Figaro" in an editorial today) the situation growing out of the sinking of the Arabic says: "Germany is a universal distributor of excuses. She handed them to Denmark and Holland and would like to hand them to the United States. The point is, will the American government be satisfied with such base coin? For German excuses imply neither repentance nor intention not to relapse. Will Germany be satisfied with the quiet for a placid. But the German pincer has gone to the American well too often; it is too badly cracked for further use; a new one is wanted. President Wilson and Secretary Lansing are not to be long deceived with empty words. Berlin is well aware of it and is doing everything to gain at least a few days."

British Opinion Opposed to Change in Blockade

London, Aug. 28.—Inquiries in official circles to-day go to show there is little, if any, disposition on the part of Great Britain to modify the orders of Council affecting the blockade, even

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY IN THE WORLD WAR

Allies evacuated Boulogne. Germans advanced on La Fère, seventy miles from Paris. Military governor of Paris began preparations for sustaining a siege.

though the United States were to use its influence in this respect. "We are going to win this war," is the general sentiment among highly placed Britishers. "We refuse to admit that the crime of sinking unarmed ships and passengers is in the same category as the maintenance of our blockade." Everywhere the same sentiment is expressed. "We aren't going to bargain with Germany."

It is safe to say no German proposition of this nature would ever be entertained. Even though the proposal were accompanied by an American guarantee, which is the sole condition upon which any German offer would be even considered, it is certain England would reject it.

Opinion everywhere follows the lines of Lord Selborne's speech made on Thursday. "Our navy has the German submarine menace well in hand. Any attempt to negotiate with Germany is an attempt to open parleys with Germany."

TIRPITZ BLOCKED PACT WITH BRITAIN

Rumanian Declares He Opposed Limitation of Naval Armaments in 1911.

London, Aug. 28.—(The Morning Post) prints the following cable message from M. Tadjakow, a well known Rumanian statesman: "In view of the extraordinary version of the truth contained in the speech to the Reichstag of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg I authorize the publication of the following facts, in addition to those I have already made known."

"In November, 1911, Herr von Kiderle-Wachter, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, told me at Berlin that it had been his desire to arrive at an arrangement with Great Britain with regard to the limitation of naval armaments, but that he was opposed in this matter by Admiral von Tirpitz, whose attitude had the approval of the Emperor, and that for the reason the policy of armament increase must continue."

"In September, 1912, Count Berchtold, Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, explained to me at Vienna that Austria had been unable to reach an agreement with England. To my objection that Great Britain would never allow herself to be outstripped in the race for armaments, Berchtold replied that moment would come when England, not having resorted to national service, would find herself short of bluejeans, and that then Germany and Austria would take the lead."

"With regard to the Serbo-Bulgarian rupture of 1913, I was in a position as a member of the Rumanian government to know what strenuous efforts Russia made to avoid a rupture. I also know that the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, was in London at the time, and I remember how, the day after the rupture, or a very few days after, Prince Furstenberg, Austro-Hungarian Minister at Bucharest, said to me: 'We have done a good stroke of business.'"

U-BOAT SINKING DENIED

German Admiralty Says British Aviator Failed to Hit Submarine.

Berlin, Aug. 28 (via London).—The Admiralty to-day denied the official British statement to the effect that a German submarine had been sunk this week by a British aviator off the Belgian coast, near Ostend. The Admiralty also reported on the attack by a German submarine on the English coast on August 16. The announcement says: "One of our submarines on August 16 destroyed by gunfire the patrol factory with the attached benzol warehouses and coke furnaces near Harington, England. The statement of the British press that the submarine attacked the open towns of Harington, Parton and Whitehaven is incorrect."

"The same submarine on August 15 was fired at from a great distance in the Irish Sea, by a large passenger steamer, probably a Royal Mail steam packet, but was not hit."

"The British Admiralty announced on August 27 that a German submarine had been destroyed and sunk off Ostend by a British seaplane. This is incorrect. The submarine was attacked but not hit, and returned to port undamaged."

DENIES BRITISH LOST SHIPS

London, Aug. 26 (delivered by censor). A dispatch to the "Central News" from Amsterdam says:

"A semi-official telegram from Berlin states that the British Minister at Bucharest has asked the official newspapers there to declare that the German official report of August 18 was 'invented.' This report referred to an attack by German torpedo boats near Homsfjeld Lightship, off the Jutland coast, on August 17, when a small British cruiser and a British destroyer were stated to have been sunk."

"According to further information, it is declared the British vessels were surprised by the attack of the German torpedo craft, and that the cruiser, which belonged to the Aurora class, sank within four minutes, the destroyer being immediately afterward struck by a torpedo."

BRITISH SHIPPERS FAVORED

Washington, Aug. 28.—A request for information as to the progress of private negotiations for the safe conduct of American shipments from neutral countries was forwarded to London by the British Embassy. Persistent reports have been received that brokers in London were obtaining permits for such shipments.

PEOPLE DRIVE BULGAR CHIEFS TOWARD ALLIES

Government Will Convoke Parliament if War Is Advisable.

RUSSIAN POLITICS MAY DECIDE ISSUE

Increase in Power of Miliukoff. Friend of Sofia, May Bring Intervention.

Sofia, Aug. 28.—An inspired statement in a publication controlled by the government contains the announcement that if Bulgaria's territorial demands are granted to such an extent as to call for intervention in the war the government will convoke Parliament immediately.

This statement was elicited by the action of the opposition in Parliament, which has condemned the attitude of the government as contrary to the interests of the country and demanded the immediate convocation of Parliament.

In making its reply the government publication explains that it is the intention of the cabinet to adhere to its policy of neutrality except in the event that the rights of Bulgaria are restored under the treaty of Bucharest are restored.

"But should conditions be so modified as to demand intervention," the statement concludes, "the government will immediately summon Parliament."

Bulgar Aid for Russian Move Hinges on Russian Move

London, Aug. 28.—(The Chronicle's) diplomatic correspondent writes:

"It is no mere paradox to say that the most critical events in recent Bulgarian history are now happening in Russia. At this moment all eyes and thoughts in Bulgaria are turned to Petrograd, where important political changes are impending. Interest particularly attaches to the future position of Miliukoff, the Russian Liberal leader and politician, who enjoys extraordinary popularity in Bulgaria."

"In Russian politics, I am informed, certainly will be followed by a marked demonstration of Bulgaria's friendly relations with our eastern ally."

"It is not generally known even in the two countries most intimately concerned, how earnest and unremitting have been Russia's efforts to effect a rapprochement among the Balkan States in general and Serbia and Bulgaria in particular. The friendly influence of our ally at Nish and Sofia has induced a spirit of conciliation and self-sacrifice in the one capital and perceptible inclination toward the Entente in the other."

"Neither the most menacing nor the most important of moods which have alternately possessed German diplomacy in Sofia has availed to divert Bulgaria from her racial policy, and to Russia or her political respect for the intentions of the Entente. Recognition by the Allies of the undoubted injuries done to Bulgaria by the German policy, at the instigation of the Kaiser himself, and an agreement on such mutual concessions as far as practicable to repair them may be confidently expected in a sure and brief Bulgarian intervention in the allied case."

TREASURE TRAIN SPEEDING HERE

Carries \$44,000,000 in Bonds and Gold from London.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 28.—The second large shipment this month of gold and securities from London to New York passed through here today on a special train. It was said here that it consisted of bonds to the value of \$25,000,000 and \$19,000,000 in gold.

The gold and securities are being forwarded to strengthen British credit in this country and to arrest the decline in value of the pound sterling. They were placed on a heavily guarded train at Halifax, where it was understood, they had arrived on a British battleship, guarded by a convoy of smaller craft.

The train was made up of six steel express cars, a dining car and a coach, and carried thirty-eight express guards. The shipment was being forwarded by an express company, in much the same manner as was the first consignment on August 10, when \$52,000,000 in gold and securities was sent from London and deposited in the Bank of Montreal in New York.

After a very brief stop here to permit a change of engines, the train left at 3 o'clock, on its way to New York. It was preceded by a pilot train, consisting of a locomotive and one car.

At Bangor the treasure train stopped in the freight yards on the outskirts of the city long enough for the locomotive to be changed, and then proceeded to Portland. Another stop of a few minutes was made at Dover, N. H., to take on water.

Despite Gold Shipment Exchange Rates Drop

An air of secrecy was maintained in Wall Street yesterday regarding the gold now en route from Halifax to this city for the account of J. P. Morgan & Co. It was understood in banking circles that the amount would range between \$18,000,000 and \$20,000,000, or about the same that was received here a fortnight ago.

With the gold, a big batch of securities to be used as the basis of further credits to Great Britain. It was said that R. E. M. Gowie, general manager and vice-president of the Central Finance Company, left Friday evening for Bangor, Me., to take personal charge of the gold as soon as it crossed the border.

Security regarding the route of the gold shipments, bankers said, was obviously necessary to prevent enemies of the British government from trying to capture or destroy the treasure. The last consignment of gold and securities arrived from London at the freight terminal of the New York Central Railroad at Thirty-third Street and Tenth Avenue at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning, August 27, and it was understood, the shipment contained 1,050,000 ounces of United States gold coin.

LONDON IN WAR TIME

It was raining hard on an August afternoon. The fashionable folk in Piccadilly were bolting for shelter. Standing on the curb was an old street vander, holding out walking sticks for sale to the fleeing crowd.

"How's business?" shouted a taxi driver as he tore by.

"Rotten," was the reply. "This blessed war is killing trade."

A young soldier, lying wounded in the Hylands Hospital, at Chelmsford, was a hero in the eyes of his friends because Lord Kitchener, while on a visit, had stopped and chatted with him.

"Did Kitchener tell you when the war was going to end?" asked one of his pals.

"No, he didn't tell me," came the answer, "but he asked me my opinion about it."

Marital spirit among women has risen rapidly of late. Few women are so poor at heart that they don't belong to some league which emulates various military organizations and possesses a distinctive uniform.

"Some of these corps have now taken to wearing khaki. The skirt just reaches the knee, and regulation puttees are de rigueur. Hair is kept as short as a boy's, and a frontiersman's headgear completes the picture. And the wearers regard themselves as delectable unless they look at least six times before being certain of her sex. Moreover, the members greet one another with the military salute."

"A private" in one of these corps passed at a "buffet" in the street the other day without saluting. She was immediately hailed back.

"Why didn't you salute me?" came the question here.

"Regulation," she says, "no officer went at a buffet to be regarded as being in uniform or to be saluted as such," was the soft answer.

A woman with nine children, whose husband had just enlisted, received a call from a friend last week.

"Isn't your husband too old to make a soldier?" asked the friend.

"What was the indignation?" asked the friend.

"When he only used to give me fifteen straightforwards is one of the greatest reasons for the immense confidence which his country places in him. His announcement that he was going to the front was accompanied by repeated negotiations for peace, which Russia had refused unconditionally, and that whenever they were renewed they would be refused again."

"The Russian could well break up the country through which the Germans will have to advance is at first a marshy plain and later a plateau, broken with numerous craters, and which the grand army of Napoleon led practically all its comparatively light held artillery. Motor transit, one of the glories of the advancing German army, will here be useless. Its heavy guns will have to be left behind."

"Meanwhile one thing is clear. I was with the retreating Russian army from the Carpathians to the Russian front, and its morale was not shattered in the slightest by the terrible ordeal of artillery fire to which it was subjected day after day. The Germans, and still more the Austrians, were worn out both in strength and spirit during this interminable advance."

"The peace was to come because the Kaiser had promised it, but he could not come until Russia chose to accept it. We have now had the test. It means failure, and any prospect of an endless march toward the Ural Mountains will strike more terror into the advancing army than even that of a retreat. Sazonoff's words have been clinched by the message of his sovereign to the French people, and it is now for the enemy to ask what he can do next."

Austrians Say Bayonets Won Brest-Litovsk

Austro-Hungarian Headquarters, Aug. 28.—The fortress of Brest-Litovsk was taken mainly with the bayonet, reports received here declare. The Croatian and Czecho-Slovak infantry are said to have distinguished themselves in charges against the southern and western fronts, while the German reserve corps forced its way into the citadel and town from the north.

The Russians had erected a new line of works beyond the swampy encircling the fortress, three to four kilometers outside the citadel, and the Austrians fortified it strongly and provided it with ten series of barbed wire entanglements and a broad field of buried mines.

The storming began late in the afternoon of August 25. The infantry of Field Marshal von Arz advanced on both sides of the Viala turnpike. They heaved their way with trenching tools and gun butts through the entanglements, under heavy rifle and machine gun fire and charged the forts with the bayonet.

The cheering infantry in the gathering darkness charged fort after fort, advancing recklessly over hidden mine fields and springing into the works. They engaged in a desperate hand-to-hand struggle with the stubbornly resisting Russians. The last fort was taken by 11 o'clock at night.

The Russian garrison across the Bug River were destroying the bridges behind them. The Austro-Hungarian forces pursued them vigorously, and reached the river at 3 o'clock in the morning, where they were obliged to wait the arrival of pontoon boats. The Germans, in the mean time attacking from the north, carried this sector of the fort, stormed the citadel and forced a way into the town.

The Russians fired the city in their retreat. Most of the 55,000 inhabitants evacuated before the siege, and only a few remain. The amount of spoils taken has not yet been ascertained.

Says Ossowetz Cost Germans Five Times Men in Garrison

Dvinsk (Dunaburg), Aug. 28.—Wounded members of the garrison of Ossowetz, recently evacuated by the Russians, who are in hospitals here, declare that the loss was not so great as the fort was terrific. German prisoners say officers of the attacking forces declared that the fortress had cost them five times more men than they had lost.

The Germans, it is asserted, stormed the fortress almost daily, expending altogether more than 2,000,000 shells.

FAITH IN ALLIES UNSHAKEN, SAY RUSS MINISTERS

Denounce German Intrigue to Spread Reports of Discord.

Kaiser's Agents Poisoning People. But Russian Officials Feel That Britain and France Are Giving Full Aid.

London, Aug. 28.—Russia feels that the Allies are doing all in their power to aid her. The suggestion emanating from German sources has been made that the Russians believed that the Kaiser's continued successes in Poland could have been checked had the offensive on the west front been pushed by England and France.

This report is refuted by an interview with General Polivanov, the Russian Minister of War, forwarded by the Petrograd correspondent.

"The minister is quoted as characterizing the intimation that the Allies were not holding Russia to the utmost as 'senseless gossip.'"

The same correspondent says that he has been assured by Sergey Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, that the highest military authorities in Great Britain, France and Russia are in full accord on all questions of strategy and that there has never been discord among them.

German Stir Up Discord.

Germany is doing all in her power to spread abroad in Russia the impression that the Allies are not doing all in their power to aid her. The impression is in the mind of the Russian people, and that Petrograd must make a separate peace. M. Sazonoff tells of a vigorous propaganda, which since the fall of Warsaw has been pushed with increasing force, to make the morale of the Russian people.

Despite the efforts of the authorities, these propaganda have so far succeeded, M. Sazonoff says, that some Russians have become pessimistic and for denouncing the Allies because they believe the offensive in the west has been entirely suspended. But in official circles the greatest confidence in the Allies is felt.

2,000,000 Reserves Ready.

The correspondent quotes General Polivanov as follows: "We are confident of our ability to safeguard Petrograd. Our armies can stand the winter without inconvenience. Everything is ready for that purpose."

A new force of 2,000,000 men will be trained far behind the fighting line, and will be ready to take the field in the spring. General Ruzsky is commander in chief of the Petrograd front, with several armies at his immediate disposal.

"It is my settled purpose to do everything in my power to work in harmony with the Douma and public opinion."

A Campaign of Intrigue.

The statement of M. Sazonoff, the correspondent says, is an authorized one, is given as follows: "Involuntarily the Russian government takes note of malicious rumors. Three months of continuous efforts to break our army have been unsuccessful, and the enemy is now trying a new kind of poison aimed through specious and plausible reasons at breaking the spirit of the Russian people and the Russian army by circulating reports of lack of harmony between the Allies, failure of our munition and supplies and the prospect of an independent peace with Germany."

"I am ashamed that any Russian can seriously discuss such subjects, which clearly are the enemy's latest attempts to accomplish by intrigue results which he has never yet attained by arms."

Allies Work in Harmony.

M. Sazonoff then is quoted as declaring that there is absolute unanimity in the high Allied commands, and that every step possible has been taken to replenish the munitions of the Russian armies.

"Finally," says the statement, "I wish to say to the public mind of any intention whatever on the part of the Russian government to make any independent peace with Germany as long as one hostile soldier remains in Russia."

In conclusion the minister is quoted as saying that it behooves all patriotic Russians to avoid playing into the hands of the Germans by listening to and repeating 'these vile reports.' M. Sazonoff expressed the conviction of an ultimate victory for the Russian arms.

All Russia Is Depressed, Berlin Dispatches Declare

Berlin, Aug. 28 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—The Overseas News Agency says:

"Private reports reaching Berlin state that the rapid succession of German victories has caused depression all over Russia, especially at Petrograd, where there is much uneasiness."

"The early loss of Vilna, Dvinsk and Grodno is expected. Captured Russians from all parts of the front report that they were without food and that no ammunition or food was distributed."

Russian Munitions Makers Say Cabinet Hinders Work

Moscow, Aug. 28.—After a series of conferences held by the business men and the representatives of the public bodies in Moscow, such as the Zemstvos, or Provincial District Councils, and municipal bodies, in preparing war stores, a resolution was adopted today declaring that the lack of co-ordination between the Russian cabinet ministers and the uncertain course of the government was hindering the efforts of the munitions producers and that the Ministry should be reorganized under the guidance of an energetic Premier.

The newspapers intimate that the appointment of M. Krivoshein, the Minister of Agriculture, to succeed Jean L. Goremykin as Prime Minister is imminent.

INTERNEED GERMANS RAID MELON PATCH

Men of Prinz Eitel Friedrich Carved \$200 Worth.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 28.—Farmer Carey, of the Deep Creek section, complained to-day to the commander of the interned German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich that the crew had raided his watermelon patch by men of the Eitel's crew had caused \$200 damages.

GERMANS DENY LOSS OF FIFTY SUBMARINES

Berlin, Aug. 28 (via London, Aug. 29).—German naval officers say that the statement in an American publication that Germany has lost fifty submarines is ridiculous, as is also the statement credited to British sources, placing the number at thirty-eight.

The naval men do not deny that the British have had successes against the submarines but say that they have been nothing like such figures.

KAISER'S AGENTS POISONING PEOPLE

But Russian Officials Feel That Britain and France Are Giving Full Aid.

London, Aug. 28.—Russia feels that the Allies are doing all in their power to aid her. The suggestion emanating from German sources has been made that the Russians believed that the Kaiser's continued successes in Poland could have been checked had the offensive on the west front been pushed by England and France.

This report is refuted by an interview with General Polivanov, the Russian Minister of War, forwarded by the Petrograd correspondent.

"The minister is quoted as characterizing the intimation that the Allies were not holding Russia to the utmost as 'senseless gossip.'"

The same correspondent says that he has been assured by Sergey Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, that the highest military authorities in Great Britain, France and Russia are in full accord on all questions of strategy and that there has never been discord among them.

TEUTONS RENEW GALICIAN THRUST

Count Bothma, German and Austro-Hungarian troops yesterday broke through the Russian positions on the Zlota Lipa River, and south of it, near the town of Podyazycki and Monastyrzka, we penetrated the hostile lines. Between Gologury and Brzezany we took Russian positions extending over a front of thirty kilometers.

Austro-Hungarian regiments stormed the Russian positions between Gologury and Dunajow and the allied troops took positions near Brzezany. Hostile counter attacks were unsuccessful. The enemy began a retreat along the whole front this morning.

East of Vladimir-Volynsky (Southern Russian Poland) heavy fighting took place. The army of General von Puhall threw the enemy back in the direction of Lutsk, whither they are pursuing him. North of Pripiet the Allies are approaching the town of Kremenets and Nizhyn.

Austro-Hungarian forces fighting near Kamienetz-Litovsk drove the enemy from positions north and east of the town.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL.

The following official statement was given out in Vienna to-day: "Our armies in East Galicia yesterday broke through the Russian front at several points on the Zlota Lipa River, which the Russians for many weeks have been engaged in attacking. East of Przemyśl and south of Podyazycki and Monastyrzka, we penetrated the hostile lines. Between Gologury and Brzezany we took Russian positions extending over a front of thirty kilometers."

Austro-Hungarian regiments stormed the Russian positions between Gologury and Dunajow and the allied troops took positions near Brzezany. Hostile counter attacks were unsuccessful. The enemy began a retreat along the whole front this morning.

East of Vladimir-Volynsky (Southern Russian Poland) heavy fighting took place. The army of General von Puhall threw the enemy back in the direction of Lutsk, whither they are pursuing him. North of Pripiet the Allies are approaching the town of Kremenets and Nizhyn.

Austro-Hungarian forces fighting near Kamienetz-Litovsk drove the enemy from positions north and east of the town.

Austrians Say Bayonets Won Brest-Litovsk

Austro-Hungarian Headquarters, Aug. 28.—The fortress of Brest-Litovsk was taken mainly with the bayonet, reports received here declare. The Croatian and Czecho-Slovak infantry are said to have distinguished themselves in charges against the southern and western fronts, while the German reserve corps forced its way into the citadel and town from the north.

The Russians had erected a new line of works beyond the swampy encircling the fortress, three to four kilometers outside the citadel, and the Austrians fortified it strongly and provided it with ten series of barbed wire entanglements and a broad field of buried mines.

The storming began late in the afternoon of August 25. The infantry of Field Marshal von Arz advanced on both sides of the Viala turnpike. They heaved their way with trenching tools and gun butts through the entanglements, under heavy rifle and machine gun fire and charged the forts with the bayonet.

The cheering infantry in the gathering darkness charged fort after fort, advancing recklessly over hidden mine fields and springing into the works. They engaged in a desperate hand-to-hand struggle with the stubbornly resisting Russians. The last fort was taken by 11 o'clock at night.

The Russian garrison across the Bug River were destroying the bridges behind them. The Austro-Hungarian